



Newbery, Thomas  
A booke of Englysh metre

PE  
1144  
N4  
1563a



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The  
John Rylands  
Facsimiles

No. 2  
"Dives Pragmaticus"  
London, 1563

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A booke in Englysh metre, of the  
great Marchaunt man called “Dives  
Pragmaticus” . . . 1563

Reproduced in facsimile from the copy in the  
John Rylands Library. Together with an In-  
troduction by Percy E. Newbery; and Remarks  
on the Vocabulary and Dialect, with a Glossary  
by Henry C. Wyld

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## PREFATORY NOTE.

THE present volume forms the second issue of a series of facsimile reproductions of unique and rare books in the possession of the John Rylands Library.

The series is to be known as "The John Rylands Facsimiles", and it may not be out of place, in this prefatory note, to recall the considerations which led up to the undertaking.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, preserved in this library, there are a number of works, particularly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which are of considerable importance on account of their extreme rarity.

Hitherto, many of these works have been accessible only to students in Manchester, because the only known copies are to be found here.

With a view to render these texts more readily accessible to students beyond Manchester, and also in order to avert the disaster and loss to scholarship involved in the destruction by fire or otherwise of unique and rare literary treasures of this importance, when they have not been multiplied by means of reproduction, the Governors of the library have sanctioned the publication of this series of facsimile reproductions of some of the more

interesting and remarkable of the rarer books and prints of which they are the guardians.

The volumes will consist of minutely accurate facsimiles of the works selected, preceded by short bibliographical introductions.

It is proposed to limit the issue of each work to five hundred copies. Of this number two hundred will be reserved for distribution to the principal libraries of the world; the remainder will be offered for sale at a price calculated to cover the cost of reproduction.

The Governors of the library desire to record their indebtedness to Professor Percy E. Newbery, and to Professor Henry C. Wyld for so generously undertaking to contribute the bibliographical and philological introductions, which have added so greatly to the value and interest of the volume.

To the Controller of the Oxford University Press the Governors are also indebted for his kind interest and co-operation in its production.

HENRY GUPPY.

The John Rylands Library,  
*April, 1910.*



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## INTRODUCTION.

THE tract here reproduced in facsimile is believed to be the sole surviving copy of *Dives Pragmaticus*, "the great Marchaunt man," a child's book printed in the year 1563. This copy is mentioned by Ritson<sup>1</sup> in 1802, when it was in the possession of the Duke of Roxburghe. At the sale of the Roxburghe Library in 1812 it was bought by Dibdin<sup>2</sup> for the sum of thirty pounds for Lord Spencer, from whose hands it passed into the John Rylands Library in 1892.

In 1875 it was reprinted by H. Huth in his *Fugitive Tracts*,<sup>3</sup> of which work fifty copies were issued for "private circulation". W. C. Hazlitt in his Introductory Notices to these tracts (p. xviii) gives the following appreciation of the little book from a bibliographical and literary point of view. "We are desirous," he says, "of guarding ourselves as far as possible against an overstatement of the importance or rarity of any of the items forming part of this collection, but we believe that we do not exceed the truth in saying that the production now under notice is one of the greatest curiosities in the entire range of

<sup>1</sup> *Bibl. Poetica*, 1802, p. 285.

<sup>2</sup> *Catalogue of the Library of the late John, Duke of Roxburghe*, arranged by G. and W. Nicol, London, 1812, No. 3312. Cf. Dibdin, *Library Companion*, Preface, p. xiv, footnote.

<sup>3</sup> Tract No. XXI. A few extracts from Huth's edition are given by Mrs. E. M. Field in *The Child and his Book*, London, 1891, pp. 182-4.

early English Literature. . . . In every sense it is unique ; and many of the allusions and illustrations are truly valuable. Probably there was scarcely an article in use at the period, which is not to be found named in this novel catalogue of goods on hand by our literary Autolykus."

The tract itself is a quarto of eight leaves "imprinted" in black letter, "at London in Aldersgate strete by Alexander Lacy, dwellyng beside the Well"; the following entry referring to it is found in the accounts of Stationers' Hall<sup>1</sup> for 1562-3 :—

"Recevyd of Alexandre Lace for his lycense for pryntinge of a book intituled *Dives Pragmaticus* very pretye for children &c. iiij.d."

On the title-page the little book is stated to be specially intended for children, and the running title throughout the pages is "The names of all kynd of wares". In the Preface the author calls up the men of all professions, trades, and occupations by name to come and buy of *Dives Pragmaticus*, "the great Marchaunt man," to the end that the children may learn to read and write their designations, as well as the names of their wares and implements. The work is thus of the nature of a child's spelling-book. The idea of summoning together persons of all trades and callings was probably suggested to the author by a quaint doggerel entitled *Cocke Lorell's Bote*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1515.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Arber, i. 207.

<sup>2</sup> A copy is in the Garrick Collection of the British Museum.



Thomas Newbery,<sup>1</sup> the author of our tract, was a member of a family which had come to London from Berkshire early in the fourteenth century;<sup>2</sup> he is probably to be identified with Thomas, the elder brother of Queen Elizabeth's "Master of the Printing House", Ralph Newbery.<sup>3</sup> At the time this tract was written the

<sup>1</sup> In the *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* he is identified with a London publisher of the same name who printed in 1580 *A Briefe Homily . . . made to be used throughout the Diocese of Lincoln*, but that tract bears on the title-page the name *not* of Thomas, but of "Ralph Newberie dwelling in Fleet Streete a little above the Conduit. An. Dom. 1580".

<sup>2</sup> See *Calendar of Close Rolls*. John de Newbury "of Berks and Redyng" was Attorney of Queen Phillipa from 1331-50. The later records of the family are to be found mainly in *Berkshire Wills*, printed for the Oxford Historical Society (1892-3), which cover the period from 1530 to 1644; in the Parish Registers of Waltham St. Lawrence (unpublished) from 1559-1760; and in *Dorset Wills* of the Consistory and Archdeaconary Courts from 1662-1785.

<sup>3</sup> Ralph Newbery (born 1535) was one of the most prominent publishers at the end of the sixteenth century, and was actively engaged in printing and publishing from 1560-1603. Among the works issued by him were Hakluyt's *Travels*, Purchas his *Pilgrims*, Hollinshead's *Chronicles*, and Fox's *Book of Martyrs*. In 1583 he was Warden, and in 1598 and again in 1601 Master, of the Stationers' Company: he was also Master of the Printing House of Queen Elizabeth and King James (genealogy in Royal College of Arms). His elder brother, Thomas, the probable author of our tract, is mentioned in his Will (H. R. Plomer, *Abstracts from the Wills of English Printers and Stationers from 1492-1630*, London, 1903, pp. 39-40). An uncle, John N., after many years spent travelling in the East (*Purchas his Pilgrims*, II. p. 1411, and Hakluyt's *Travels*, II. i. p. 245), was in 1583 entrusted with letters from the Queen's Majesty to Zelabdim Echebar (Akbar, the Great Mogul) and to the King of China, and in the Letters Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Worshipful

Newberys were busily engaged in publishing from their house in Fleet Street "a little above the Conduit", and with a few short intermissions they continued in the printing business till the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is interesting to note that the later Newberys have also been especially identified with children's books. John Newbery, at the middle of the eighteenth century, is described by Oliver Goldsmith in *The Vicar of Wakefield* as "the Philanthropic Bookseller of St. Paul's Churchyard who has written so many little books for children.<sup>1</sup> He called himself their friend, but he was the friend of all mankind."

Alexander Lacy, the printer, is described in the Rolls

Company of English Merchants for the Levant, 1592, John Newberie is named as the first Englishman who had "discovered" the land route via Balsara and Ormuz to the East Indies (Hakluyt, *Travels*, II. i. p. 247). His son, John (mentioned in Ralph's will), lived at the Ball in St. Paul's Churchyard, and was a Stationer and Publisher from 1594-1603 (Arber, iii. 163, 228). From 1616 to 1634 Nathaniel Newbery was publishing in London, and his printing-house was continued by his son, another Nathaniel, till 1653, and by Thomas N., who died in 1656. A William N. was publishing from 1685 till his death in 1701. In 1713 was born the John N. immortalized in *The Vicar of Wakefield* and by Dr. Johnson in the *Idler*, 1761, No. 19 (Whirler's character). For his life see J. C. Welsh, *A Bookseller of the Last Century*, London, 1885. He began publishing in 1743: after his death in 1770 the business was continued by his nephew Francis, who in turn was succeeded by his widow Elizabeth, and then early in the nineteenth century by Harris, who calls himself on his books "Successor to E. Newbery".

<sup>1</sup> For a list of John Newbery's children's books see the bibliography in J. C. Welsh's book mentioned above.

of the Stationers' Hall <sup>1</sup> as "a citizen and stationer of London". He was printing from 1560 <sup>2</sup> to 1571.<sup>3</sup> The books issued from his press were for the most part short ballads and tracts, and in the Stationers' Registers <sup>4</sup> it is recorded that he was once fined xij*d*. "for that he printed *ballettes* which was other mens copyes".

P. E. N.

<sup>1</sup> Arber, i. 197.    <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* i. 151.    <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i. 435.    <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* i. 274.





# REMARKS ON THE VOCABULARY AND DIALECT OF *DIVES* *PRAGMATICUS*

BY

HENRY CECIL WYLD.

## I. GENERAL.

FEW people at the present day, who are acquainted with the various Vocabularies, Nominales, and Dictionaries compiled from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries, will agree with Hazlitt's description, quoted by Mr. Newbery, of the little work here reprinted, that it "is one of the greatest curiosities in the entire range of early English Literature". Still more exaggerated will appear the statement of the same writer, that "there was scarcely an article in use at the period which is not found named in this novel catalogue of goods on hand by our literary Autolykus". These catalogues of "goods" are comparatively common in the fifteenth century, and the reader has merely to glance at their lists, often elaborately classified, to see how very scrappy and incomplete in comparison is the enumeration of articles in *Dives Pragmaticus*. In addition to the Vocabularies, &c., the evidence of Wills, and Inventories of household effects of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which make mention of furniture, kitchen utensils, plate, glass, jewels, and wearing apparel in great

detail, proves that Hazlitt's statement is based upon complete ignorance of such sources of information as alone can enable a man to form any opinion of the relative value of a work like that before us. The fact is that the book is one of a common type of compilation, and an incomplete one at that. Any one who glances at the references and notes which I have added to the words in the Glossary will see that in nearly all cases the vocabulary is the ordinary one of the period, and, further, that we have plenty of evidence for the use of most of the words, both before and after the date of the publication of the book under consideration.

In my opinion there is internal evidence that, in making his lists, Thomas Newbery made use of other works of similar character, some of which we still possess, but of which doubtless as many more have either perished, or are still lurking among the unclassified lumber of old libraries.

All these lists have, of necessity, a certain family likeness, due partly to the nature of their contents, partly also to the fact that one was based upon another. Their purpose was in some cases to form an embryo Latin-English Dictionary—of this the *Promptorium* and the *Catholicon* are the finest and fullest examples of their period—the fifteenth century. Others were not only Glossaries of Latin and English words, but also had the laudable object which inspires Thomas Newbery, of instructing the young in the names of Trades, Professions, Ranks, and common objects of daily life in their own



tongue. Newbery's lists are very slight compared with many others, but they are rhymed and therefore easy to commit to memory, and they are pervaded by a certain vein of coarse humour, which even to-day may still provoke a smile.

As examples of this humorous quality, one may instance :—

Drippyng pannes, pot hookes, ould Cats and Kits ;  
And preaty fine dogs, without fleas or nits. 23.

Axes for Butchers, and fine glasses for wyues :  
Medecines for Rats to shorten their lyues, &c. 27.

As examples of the indebtedness of our compiler to others of his trade, I take a few verses at random from *Dives*, and compare them with some of the fifteenth-century vocabularies reprinted by Wright-Wülcker. I do not, of course, argue that Newbery made his lists from the identical vocabularies quoted, but from others of a similar character, in which the same association of objects occurs. In a *Nominale* of the fifteenth century we find "*a nabse*", and in the line next but one below it "*a primer*", cp. W.W. 719. 40 and 42 ; in verse 4 of *Dives* we have "*Primers and abces*" : in the same *Nominale* we have "*a horne*", "*a pener*", "*ynke*", cp. W.W. 682. 14, 15, 16 ; in verse 4 of Newbery we find—"*I haue inke paper and pennes, to lode with a barge, Inke hornes, and pennours*", &c. The resemblance could hardly be closer if the author had been versifying this very *Nominale*. In a sixteenth-century *Pictorial Vocabulary* we find "*a fold-*

*stake*", and immediately after "*a herdylle*"; in verse 28 of *Dives* we get "*hardels and stakes*".

In a Latin Metrical vocabulary of the fifteenth century, which has the English words written below the Latin, we find (W.W. p. 626) the following lists of English words in the order given:—

(1) "brasyn potte posnette cawdrune brondyre fryyn panne panne or pot."

(2) "Sawsesere spone coop pece salte."

(3) "basin lauere," &c.

With these cp. Newbery, verse 19—"Fyne Saultes, spoones, and trenchers", &c. ; 21—

"I haue platters dyshes, sawcers and candlesticks,

Chaffers, lauers, towels, and fine tricks :

Possenets fryeng pannes," &c.

Other examples might be cited, but the above are, I think, sufficient to prove that our author made use of contemporary lists very similar to his own and to those I have quoted.

As for the comparative copiousness of Newbery's inventories, I may mention that the fifteenth-century *Nominale* above quoted contains, among many other groups of words, about 169 names of trades, 68 names of domestic animals, 70 names of birds, 47 names of spices, 220 names of household properties and things connected with the household, besides a special list of names connected with the structure of the house itself, and 65 names of articles of clothing.

## II. GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

It is rather remarkable that one writing as late as 1563, in the Standard or Literary form of English, should wobble as much as Newbery does in the verbal forms of the plural. We have the following typically Southern plurals—*occupieth* Pref. 91; *doeth* Pref. 9, 30, 34, 49; *visiteth* Pref. 89. The archaic form *gone* of the Midland Pl. Pres. occurs verse 32; and the Northern Pl. *makes* occurs verse 28, and *powles* and *pylles* verse 66. In the other cases, so far as I can see, we have the normal Midland Pl. of the sixteenth century, without any ending at all—from Middle English *-en*.

An archaic inflected infinitive, *to doone*, is found Pref. 110. The inflexion of substantives is normal, but we may note the weak Pl. *hosen* verse 11, and *shoone*, "shoes," verses 35 and 56.

## III. PHONOLOGY.

The one point of great interest is the use of the typically Kentish form *Heeues* verse 13, "hives," which see in the Glossary.

The forms *geuer*, "giver," Pref. 1, and *hether*, "hither," which occurs in nearly every verse of the poem, are dialectal in the sense that they were not the normal forms of literary English in the sixteenth century. They point respectively to Old English *geofan* and *heofor*. These forms might be either Kentish or Mercian. Taken



in conjunction with *Heeues*, which can only be Kentish, one is tempted to assume this origin for them, and to venture the guess that Newbery was at any rate brought up in Kent.

A curious rhyme, if genuine, is that of *heare*, "hair," with *geare* and *neare*, verse 41. This may point to the retention of M.E. (Sthn.) *ē* ("open *ē*") from an O.E. (Saxon) *ǣ*.

The Mod. Engl. pronunciations of *gear* and *near* point to an O.E. *gēr*, *nēr*, that is, to non-Saxon forms. Mod. Engl. *hair* may be explained in two ways:—(a) it may be O.E. (non-Saxon) *hēr* with the vowel subsequently lowered before *r* instead of being raised to (*ī*), or (b) it may be a retention of the O.E. (Saxon) form *hēr*. The rhymes in the text point to a Southern or Saxon origin for all these words. Other possible cases of the survival of Saxon forms are the vb. *sleape* verse 42, and *preaty* 23. It is dangerous to argue much from sixteenth-century spellings, but the old tense *ē*, which by the time of *Dives* had already been raised to the present day (*ī*) sound, is almost invariably written "*ee*" in the sixteenth century, *ea* being reserved for M.E. "open *ē*", which had not yet been altered. If this argument is sound, then *sleape* represents O.E. (Saxon) *slēpan*, and not *slēpan* the ancestor of the Modern Standard form.

#### IV. SPELLING.

In common with many of his contemporaries, Newbery not infrequently alters the normal and historical spelling

of words in order to bring them into line with the other words with which they rhyme, and thus produce a "rhyme for the eye". On this point see the note and references under *Burch* in Glossary. Other examples are *wasse* instead of *was* verse 61, which is supposed to rhyme with *glasse* and *passe*; and *durke* instead of *derk* or *dark* verse 15, which is used as a rhyme for *worke* and *Turke*. It was a bad rhyme, for although the other two words rhymed then as now, *dark* could never have rhymed with them in reality. Therefore, Newbery follows the advice of Puttenham, to make an "eye-rhyme" in such cases. An absurd instance of a sham spelling is *Rax*, "racks," verse 57, which rhymes with *Wax* and *Flax*.

The M.E. symbol ȝ, which represented the "y-sound", occurs in *Rayzens*, verse 38, with the old value. Elsewhere in the text it is used for the sound of z. There are several words in Mod. Engl. in which z represents this old sound. In *capercailzie* it retains its old sound, and in *Dalzel* it sometimes does still, when the name is pronounced *Dalyel*, but in *Mackenzie*, originally written for "Mackenny", the influence of the spelling has been too strong for the traditional pronunciation.

The spelling *I aue* for *I have* in verse 55 may be the unconscious phonetic representation of the natural pronunciation, which even in the fifteenth century dropped the aspirate in an unstressed auxiliary, just as we now say "I've" (= aiv), or (ai əv).

These are, I believe, all the points connected with the language of the text which call for mention.

The Glossary contains such words as are remarkable either for being obsolete at the present time, or for being early examples of words or phrases now in use.

I regret that I have not had access to such works as Horman's *Vulgaria*, Huloet's *Abcedarium*, and Baret's *Alvearie*, in writing the notes in the Glossary.

H. C. W.

LIVERPOOL, *April*, 1910.



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## GLOSSARY.

- abces**, Primers and. 4. The interesting form "a nabse", = an abc, occurs in a fifteenth-century Nominal. W.W. 719. 40.
- Aglets** for Kynges. 9. Tag of a lace. Prompt. "*aglet*—acus"; Palsgrave, "Agglet of a lace or poynt—also bracelet." Cp. Levins, 86. 23, "Aglette bracteolum"; cp. also Wheatley's note in Manipulus, p. 341, in which he quotes Huloet, "Aglet or lyttle plate."
- Alblades**. 56. Perhaps a form of *arbalest*.
- Aundyrans**. 23. Fire-dog. Not a corruption of *handiron*, but genuine M.E. word from O.F. *andier*, Late Lat. *anderius*. Cp. Prompt. *aundirin*. In fifteenth-century vocabularies the word is common in various forms. The following are all taken from W.W. *aundyre* 623. 13; *aundyryn* 728. 8; *aundyren* 657. 8; *andire* 564. 5 and 590. 33; and lastly in the form *handyryn* in the Pictorial Vocab. 770. 2.
- Bee heeues**. 13. (Rhymes with theues and sleues.) Bee hives. See below under *Heeues*.
- Beetyls** and wedges. 28. "Bittle" or heavy wooden mallet. The association with "wedges" shows that the word is used precisely with the modern sense. The O.E. forms are *biel* and *bēl*. The latter, non-W.Sax. form, is the ancestor of modern "*beetle*", while the former is perhaps that of "bittle". The word is related to "beat", and we may assume a primitive *\*bautil*. "No season to hedge, get *beetle* and wedge," Tusser, No. 20, v. 1, p. 59.
- Billemennt**. 9. "Habiliment." Forms with and without *b-* existed in M.E. The above represents a form *abillement*. For the loss of the initial *a-* from such a form cp. *Poticary* below, and such M.E. forms as *pistil* "epistle", and *postel* "apostle". *Billaments* occurs in the Ballad of Young Andrew, l. 66, Percy Folio MS., Vol. II, p. 330.
- Billit clyuers**. Pref. 82. "Block cleavers." *Bilet* = "tedula" occurs in Prompt. "For charcole and sea cole, as also for thacke, for till wood and *billet*, as yeerlie ye lack." Tusser, No. 53. 12, p. 119.
- Billits**, beetyls and wedges that good billits makes. 28. "Block of wood," cp. preceding word and *Beetyls* above.
- Biskit**. 37. Cp. "cheese with fruite on the table set, with Biskettes or Carowayes" in Seager's Schoole of Vertue, 1557, see Babees Book, &c., ed. Furnivall, p. 343, ll. 388-9.

**Boultel.** 26. Apparently related to *bolt*, "sift," from O.F. *bulter*. Halliwell has *Bultle*, "bran—North." The context suggests that this is the sense in the text. *Bulte*, "sift," is a common word in M.E. and Early Modern English. Cp. *Catholicon*; also in fifteenth-century vocabulary, W.W. 663. 31. *Bolied*, "sifted," Tusser, No. 67, v. 2, p. 152. *Bultyng* cloth is also common; cp. *Catholicon* and Wheatley's note; also W.W. 663. 25, *bulte cloth*. The word *Bultel* is mentioned by Wheatley, *Catholicon*, p. 47, from J. de Garlande, to which I cannot refer direct. Cp. also Chaucer—"But I ne can not *bulte* it to the bren," Nonne Preestes Tale, 420.

**Bowgets** and bottels. 29. A kind of leathern bag or portmanteau. Halliwell quotes Elyot, "*hippopera*, a male or *bouget*." The Modern form is *budget*. Bottels in this connexion obviously means receptacles of leather. Cp. also Levins, 86. 25, "A *Bouget*, scriviolum."

**Bowyers.** Pref. 99. "Bow-makers." Cp. *bowere*, W.W., *bowiares* R. of Glos., 541, cit. Strat.-Bradley. Reference also in Halliwell. "Arcuarius, a *bowyer*" occurs in a Lat.-Engl. Vocabulary of fifteenth century, W.W. 566. 23.

**Brembils**, fine shuttels, &c. 43. *Brembel*, *brimbel*, *brimbil* are M.E. forms of "bramble", O.E. *brēmel*, but this makes little sense in association with "fine shuttels".

**Broyderers.** Pref. 67. *Broiderer* occurs Prompt. and in Wycliffe, 2 Kings xxi. 19, see Strat.-Bradley. The usual M.E. form of the verb is *brouden*, and the sb. *browderie* occurs Wycliffe, Exodus xxviii. 39. "*Broderer* acufictor" occurs in fifteenth-century vocab., W.W. 562. 2.

**Bunnes**, sinnels, &c. 31. An early example of this word. See its etymology in Skeat's Concise Etym. Dict. Skeat gives example from Minshew, which is considerably later than our text. An example practically contemporary with our text is from Russell's Book of Nurture, Babees Book, p. 130, l. 211, "no loof ne bunne," &c.

**Burch** rhymes with Church and lurch. 58. The tree. There is little doubt that the spelling is altered from the normal *birch* on account of the words with which it rhymes. It was common in the sixteenth century to change spelling in order to make a "rhyme for the eye" as well as for the ear. There are dozens of examples in Tottel's Miscellany, and hundreds in Spenser's poems. Cf. the advice on this point given by Puttenham in the Arte of Poesie, pp. 94-5, in Arber's Reprint. See remarks under *Whight* below. The spelling *burche* occurs W.W. cit. Strat.-Bradley.

**Burrall glasse.** 61. This stands for *berell*, "beryl," the precious stone,



but is also applied to a fine kind of glass in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Cp. Way's note in Prompt. p. 32, and Tymms's note in Bury W. and I., p. 247. John Baret of Bury in 1463 leaves "to my maistresse Clopton, a spoon of *berel* harneysed and garnyssed with silvir and ovir gilt", and he mentions two other spoons of *berel* or *bereel*. Cp. also Levins, 124. 12, "*Beril*, cristal, glossum." Palsgrave has "*Beral* fyne glass—beril". As regards spelling cp. "my best sylver salt with the Cover havinge a *borrall* in the bottome" in the will of Agnes Hals, Bury W. and I., p. 144.

**Camericke.** 8. "Cambrick"; named from the town of Kamerijk (Skeat).

**Cappers.** 50. "Cap-makers." Occurs, according to Halliwell, in Chester Plays, 1. 4; also in Minsheu and Miegl. The word doubtless survives in the family name *Capper*, which is thus a trade name like *Baker*, *Brewer*, *Taylor*, &c. Bardsley, Engl. and Welsh Surnames, gives examples of the name *le Cappere* in Oxford as early as 1273. Palsgrave has "Capper—bonnettier".

**Carders.** Pref. 64. In a fifteenth-century Nominale *Carder* is given under the heading *Nomina Artificum Mulierum* as the English of *Carpetrix*. Cp. W.W. 692. 32. Levins has "to *Carde* wol, carminare, pectere", 30 A. Palsgrave has "Carder of wolle—cardevr".

**Cases** for Crabs, Creusses, and Cranes. 62. Levins has "ye *Case* of a bowe, casa, theca", 36. 35.

**Cearces.** 26. "Sieves." Halliwell has "*Searcer*, a fine sieve; a strainer". Cotgrave has *Searce*, "Sas, tamis, An extraordinary fine *searce*, cicobrin." Levins has "a *Cearce*, incerniculum", 211. 7.

**Chaffers.** 21. A kind of stove (?) or chafing-dish. Cp. *Chafur*, "calefactorium", Prompt. Cotgrave has *Chaffer*, "coquemart." The will of John Baret of Bury mentions "a litell chafour with a veyl and lid of laton", Bury W. and I., p. 23.

**Cheape.** "Fyrst cheape and then bye." 22. Halliwell gives under *cheapen* "to ask the price of anything" on the authority of Heywood's Edw. IV (p. 66), "I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy." Also Palsgrave, "I *cheape*, I demaunde the price of a thing that I would buy." This is clearly the sense in the text. Later *cheapen* meant to beat down the price, cf. Bailey's Dictionary. Halliwell's passage shows the sixteenth-century usage. Cotgrave has "To *cheapen*, barguigner, marchander, demander le prix".

- Christen.** Pref. 25. *Cristen* is the regular O. and M.E. form of *Christian*, generally used adjectivally.
- Clarkes.** Pref. 46. Note spelling, which is now confined to the family name, though it represents the type of pronunciation from which the Modern English polite pronunciation is derived. The modern spelling *clerk* really represents a pronunciation to rhyme with *lurk*.
- Clyme** (ob.). 73. Halliwell gives "to call or challenge" under *clim*, but gives no reference.
- Clyuers**, Billit clyuers. Pref. 82. "Wood-chopper" or "splitter"; form of *cleaver*. Halliwell has "*Cliver*, a chopping-knife", as a modern dialect word ("East"). Cp. also Levins, "to *Clyffe*, scindere," 117. 30.
- Collers Seles.** 34. Halliwell has "Seels, the wooden exterior of the collar of a cart-harness". This is evidently our word, as a reference to v. 34 will show. As to the etymology of the word, there is no precise form in O. or M.E. recorded from which the modern word could come. On the other hand there is O.E. *sāgol*, "rod," "cudgel," and there is M.H.G. *seigel*, "rung of a ladder." We might assume primitive \**saigil*, O.E. \**sāgel*, \**sæl* in the sense of "strip, spar", &c. This would give our form. Promptorium has "*Sel*, horsharneys." Cp. also Mayhew's note. Palsgrave, "seale, horse harnesse."
- Costardmongers**, that by the way go. Pref. 80. The early form of "costermonger", really an apple-seller. Skeat suggests O.F. *coste*, "rib—the ribbed fruit"; *monger* is O.E. *mangere*, "merchant." Cotgrave has "*costard pomme* Apple", and "*costardmonger fructier*". Palsgrave, "*Costardmonger*,—fruyctier."
- Countours.** 17. Probably a kind of table; cp. "my countyr stondyng in the new hall" in the will of Anne Baret, Bury W. and I., p. 98. Cp. also "a tabyl called a *countor*" in Prompt.
- Cracknel**; cakes, loaves and. 31. An early example of the word. Minsheu has "*Cracknel*, a kind of cake, and baked hard so that it makes a noise when you break it"; Cotgrave, "*A cracknel*, craquelin, gauffre." Also in Boorde's Breuiary (1552), "*cracknelles*, symnelles and all maner of crustes." Cp. Introduction of Knowledge, &c., ed. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., p. 80. Palsgrave, "*Crackenell*—craquelin."
- Creuesses**, cases for. 62. The old form of the word which was later altered to *crayfish*. The M.E. form is *crevis* (Strat.-Bradley) from O.F. *escrevisse*, *crevisse*. Minsheu gives *Creuisse*, Craifish, or Crab. Levins, "*A Creuisse*, fish, cammarees," 143. 28. Palsgrave, "*Creves* a fysshe—ecreuice."
- Crewell.** 16. "Thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown," Skeat.

- Crotches** to buyld vp a Bower. 26. "Crutches poles." Halliwell gives "*crotch*, a crutch". Cp. Tusser, "Give charge to the hewers (that many things mars) to hew out for *crotches*, for poles and for spars." Tusser, No. 35, v. 16, p. 79.
- Cubbords.** 17. Note the spelling, which shows the pronunciation to have been like that of the present day as regards *cub-* for *cup-*. The form *cupbord* is found in the fourteenth century. Allit. P. 1440, cit. Strat.-Bradley. The spelling *cubborde* occurs p. 151 of Bury W. and I. in the will of 1558 of Andrew Cranewise.
- Comfects.** 37. "Comfits, sweetmeats." An etymological spelling. O.F. *Comfit*; cp. *confect-ion-er*, &c. Palsgrave, "*Comfyte* swete spyce—*confite*." Cp. also Russell's Book of Nurture (fifteenth century), Babees Book, p. 122, "Careaway in *comfyte*."
- Cunnies.** 40. "Rabbits." Palsgrave, "*Cony* a beest—*conin*." *Conies*, Tusser, No. 63, v. 10, p. 142.
- Delyght.** Pref. 30. The sixteenth-century spelling for M.E. *delite*. The *-gh* has no historical justification, and was apparently added to make an "eye-rhyme" with such words as *right*, *might*, &c. The spelling is common in the works of Surrey, Wyatt, Spenser, and their contemporaries. See note under *Burch* above on alterations of spelling.
- Deuyne.** 2. Evidently "divinity" here. Halliwell attributes the use of the word in this sense to Chaucer, but gives no reference. Skeat's Glossary of Chaucer's works gives no indication of this usage.
- Deuyse**, vb. set forth, show. Pref. 66. A common use in Chaucer.
- Dizsours** or Dizsours. 46. Minsheu has "*Disard*, a doltish or foolish fellow". Cotgrave, "*dizzard* lourdant". Levins has "*A Dyzzert*, player, histrio", 82. 39. Palsgrave has the form of the text, "*Dissar* a scoffer—*saigefol*."
- Estrich** fethers. 14. "Ostrich." In a Lat.-Engl. Vocabulary of the fifteenth century occurs "*Fungus*, a ffynch, vel *an Estrich* secundum quosdam." See W.W. 585. 22.
- Fannes.** 28. Evidently winnowing fans. Tusser in his list of barn requisites has "flaile, strawforke and rake, with a *fan* that is strong," No. 17, v. 1, p. 35; thus giving practically the same series of articles as Newbery.
- Fetherbed** dryuers. Pref. 82. Apparently a recognized trade. The fifteenth-century Nominale gives among women's trades, "*siccatrix*, a *dryster*." W.W. 692. 34.
- Fillets.** 13. Minsheu, "*Fillet* or *Haire-lace*"; Cotgrave, "*Fronteau*, fillet frontlet, forehead cloth." Cp. also *frontlet* below.



**Flaskets.** 24. Levins has "*A Flasket, lintearium, viminaeum*", 86. 33.

**Fletchers.** Pref. 99. Boyers, Fl.—"arrow-makers." Catholicon has "a Fletcher, flectarius, plectarius". Palsgrave, "*Flecher*—artiller."

**Frontlet.** 13. Minshew has "*Frontlet* or fronstall of a woman's forehead". Palsgrave, "*Frontlet*—fronteau."

**Furbushers.** Pref. 79. "Clauers of Armour." A recognized trade. Cp. "eruginator, a *forbushere*", among the trades, in a vocabulary of the fifteenth century, W.W. 652. 14. The proper name *Frobisher* is of this origin. It also occurs as *Furbisher*, and *Furbishaaw*. Cp. Bardsley, Engl. and Welsh Surnames. He cites "Thomas le *Furbisur*" in a Yorkshire document of 1379. Levins has "to *Frubbish*, fricando polire", 144. 20.

**Fustien** of Napell. 8. "*Fustyan*, cloth, or fusteyn," Prompt. Catholicon has "*Fustian fuscotinctum*". Levins, "*Fustion gossopium*", 165. 20. Palsgrave, "*Fustyan*—futaïne."

**Geare.** Pref. 52. "Outfit." Palsgrave, "*Gere* clothing—abillemens."

**Geuer.** Pref. 1. Palsgrave has this form of the word in "*gevyng* over a thyng".

**Grayne**, cloth of. 7. Dyed cloth. Chaucer has *in greyn*—"So depe *in greyn* he dyed his coloures," Squieres Tale, 511, which Skeat interprets "of a fast colour". See *Greyn* in Glossary of Skeat's large edition. Palsgrave has "*Grayne* to dye with whan it is poudre—pastel".

**Graynes**, long pepper and. 38. Palsgrave, "Graynes spyce—graine de paradis"; cp. also Russell's recipe for making Ypocras in Babees Book, p. 126, "*Graynes* of paradise," l. 137; also same page, l. 141, "*Graynes*, gynger, long pepur," &c.

**Gyrt** webbes and Gyrtes. 45. "Girth-webs and girths" is a familiar combination in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See N. E. D.

**Halfhakes.** 31. Catholicon, p. 170, has "an *Hak* bidens". See also Herrtage's note. Levins has "*An Hack*, mattock", 5. 10. *Halfhake* may be a kind of pickaxe with only one point, for breaking up stiff land, and grubbing up roots, &c.

**Harcabushes.** 31. Popular form of *arquebus*.

**Hardel.** 28. Apparently "a hurdle". The Mod. Engl. form is a southern type O.E. *hyrdel*; the form in the text may well stand for the Kentish *berdel*. This form without the change of *e* to *a* before *r* is found in the fifteenth-century Pictorial Vocab., W.W. 814. 6—"cratis, a *berdylle*." It is worth mentioning that the entry immediately before this in the Glossary is "*Palus*, paxillus, a fold *steke*". In our doggerel we

have the phrase "*hardels and stakes*", v. 28. The combination is sensible enough, as the former would be of little use without the latter. Levins has "*An Hardel crates lignea*", 55. 46 and 31. 19. This form is rather remarkable from a Northerner. Palsgrave also has "*Hardel—claie*".

**Heeues**, Bee-. 13. "Hives." This is a clear Kentish form, from O.Kt. \**bēf*; W. Sax. *hȳf*. The Mod. Eng. *bive* is from the Midland type with unrounding of O.E. *ȳ* to *i* in M.E. The pronunciation in the text is made certain from the rhymes *heeues*, *theues* "thieves", *sleues* "sleeves".

**Hether**. "Hither." End of nearly every verse.

**Hooyes**, "Shippes, hulkes," &c. 64.

**Hosen**. 11. O.E. *hosan*. Probably a kind of gaiter. Palsgrave, "*Hosyn* and shossys—chaussure."

**Humbled**, ould humbled heeles. 52.

**Inkyl**. 16. "A kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes," N.E.D.

**Irish Dartes**. 33. Professor Kuno Meyer informs me that the Irish are always represented in mediaeval drawings as carrying two darts. This was apparently a national weapon.

**Jets**. 55. Levins, "A *Iet* or toy, gestus, jocus," 85. 45.

**Kayzens**. 38. Cayenne pepper.

**Laced mutton**. 36. Evidently a slang expression of the period. Cotgrave has "*Laced Mutton*, Garse, putain, fille de joie"; cp. *mutton* in Cotgrave. This is one of Thomas Newbery's jokes. See the context.

**Lattin** and brasse. 20. A common metal in mediaeval times. Bradley says (sub *Laton*) "a mixed metal similar to brass". It glosses *auricalcum* in the Pictorial Vocab., fifteenth century, W.W. 768. 2, where it is spelt *latun*, also in another fifteenth-century vocab., W.W. 567. 5, where it is spelt *latoun*, and again in W.W. 653. 15 *latone*. John Baret of Bury in 1463 mentions "my candelstykke of *laten* with a pyke" in his will, cp. Bury W. and I., p. 19. Levins has "*Lattin aurichalcum*", 134. 6.

**Lauers**. 21. "*Lauacrum a lauer*" occurs in fifteenth-century vocab., W.W. 592. 2. Cp. also the will of Wm. Honyboorn, 1493, "my best hangyng *lauour* stondyng in my parlour," Bury W. and I., p. 82; also *ibid.*, p. 146, "my *leyver* of siluer parcel gilt" in the will of Agnes Hals, 1552. Levins has "*A lauer, lauacrum, imbrex*", 74. 40. Cp. also

- Baret, cit. Wheatley, *Manipulus*, p. 301—"a laver or an ewer out of which water is poured upon the hands to wash them."
- Leames**, Collers, Cupples. 47.
- Lese**. 68. "Lose." An archaic form, O.E. *leōsan*, M.E. *lesen*, frequent in Chaucer.
- Limbecks**. 30. Palsgrave, "*Lembyke* for a stylatory—lembie."
- Lockeram**. 8. Tymms in his notes to Bury W. and I., p. 259, says that this was probably a coarse kind of linen. Agnes Hals of Bury in 1554 leaves to "Mother Huntman, a new vayle and a *lockerom* kercher". Bury W. and I., p. 147.
- Long pepper**, Graynes. 38. *Long piper* occurs in a fifteenth-century Lat.-Engl. Vocab. as the equivalent of *Piper longum*, W.W. 603. 4. Cp. also *longe peper*, Bk. of Keruyng (1508) in Babees Book, p. 267; further, Babees Book, p. 126, l. 141, "*Graynes*, ginger, *longe peper*," &c.
- Lukes**, veluet of. 6. Made at Liège (Du. *Luiksch* f. *Luik*). "A jaket of fyne lukes velvet," 1545, Lanc. Wills, ii. 63.
- Lurch**. 58. A discomfiture.
- Lye pots**. 41. Levins has "*Lye* for washing, lixiuium", 99. 7.
- Males**, pattrelles, and. 54. "Wallet, portmanteau." See the fifteenth-century vocab. W.W. 656. 10, where we find "*male*" as the equivalent of "*mantica*", and again W.W. 665. 15. Prompt. has "*male* of trussynge and caryage, *mantica*"; Levins, "*A Male*, *mantica*," 17. 5. Palsgrave has "*Male* to put stoffe in—masle".
- Marmalade**. 37. Levins has "*Marmalad*, spice, meloplacus", 8. 45, and "*Marmalet*, melaphacus", 93. 21.
- Maundes**. Pref. 100. Catholicon has "*Mawnde* escale, ubi mete vesselle". Minsheu has "*a Maund*, or great basket". Cotgrave has "*Maund* panier, corbeille".
- Mayles**, Claspes, Eyes, and. 55. Palsgrave, "*Mayle* that receyveth the claspe of a gowne into it—porte."
- Millions**. 17. "Melons." Palsgrave, "*Myllon* a frute—melon." Cotgrave, "A *Million* (or melon) Melon." Minsheu has "*Milon* vi *Melon* and Pompion". Tusser has "*Musk million*", p. 94, No 40, l. 8.
- Moates**, hosen without. 11. Palsgrave, "*Mote* on a gowne or garment—povtie."
- Moule** spades. 29. A spade for digging up moles, evidently the same implement that Tusser calls a "*sharp moulspare* with barbs, that the mowles do so rue", Tusser, p. 38, v. 18. Possibly *spade* in our text is a mistake for *spear*=*spear*.



**Muflers.** 12. Levins, "*Muffler*, focale," 75. 31.

**Myghts**= "mites." Pref. 88. For spelling cp. remarks on *delight* above.

**Mutton**, see *Laced mutton*, ante.

**Mylners.** Pref. 83. "Millers." O.E. *mylnere*, M.E. *milner*; cp. *Catholicon*—"a *Milner* molendinarius".

**Nayle pearsers.** 43.

**Neuerthrift.** 69. "Ne'er-do-weel."

**Occupyeng**, sb. occupation. Pref. 23. Palsgrave, "*Occupyeng* of the mynde"; Cotgrave has "An *occupying* occupation; Négoce."

**Occupyers.** Pref. 32. "Those who practice certain conduct." Cotgrave, "The *occupier* (or possessor of a thing)."

**Owches.** 9. "A stud or setting for jewels of any form or material." Cp. Tymms, Bury W. and I., p. 247; also cp. *ibid.*, pp. 36, 37, where we have "a litil *nowche* of gold", and "an *nowche* of gold". Minsheu has "an *Ouche* or brooch". In the will of the Countess of Warwick, 1439, mention is made of "myn *oyche* with my grete diamond, and my *Noych* with my bales", E. E. Wills, p. 118. 16.

**Panyers for Pedders.** 45. *Catholicon* has "A *Panzar* opoferetrum, canistrum, cartallum, calathus". The word occurs as early as Trevisa's Higden; cp. Herrtage's note in *Cathol.* Palsgrave, "*Pannyer* a basket." Cotgrave, "A *penmier*, Panier, corbeillon."

**Partlets.** 13. "The loose collar of a doublet, to be set on or taken off by itself," Tymms, Bury W. and I., p. 259. See also the will of Agnes Hals, *ibid.*, p. 146, "my best velvet *partlet*." Levins has "*Partlet* strophium", 87. 7. Baret, cit. Wheatley, Manipulus, 317, has "A neckerchiefe or *partlet*, strophium". Cotgrave has "*Partlet* gorgias, gorgurette."

**Pattrelles and Males.** 54. *Paytrelle* and *Paytrylle* occur in fifteenth-century Glossaries, W.W. 628. 7 and 665. 36 respectively, in both cases = *antela*. The editors explain the word as "the strap across the horse's breast" and refer to the Ballad of True Thomas—"His *paytrelle* was of a rialle fyne, Hir cropur was of arapé," &c. Cp. W.W., p. 628. Levins has "A *Paytrel*, antilena", 56. 37, and Palsgrave, "*Peytrell* for a horse, poiетrail," and also "*poytrell* parte of an horse harness".

**Pastclothes.** 13.

**Pastour.** 60. Pasture.

**Peckes.** 28. A measure, cp. "*Batus*, a bushell vel secundum alios trium modiorum a *pecke*," W.W. 567. 43. Palsgrave, "*Pecke* a measure—quart."

**Pedders**, poulterers and—that ryde day and nyght. Pref. 57. Catholicon has “a *Pedder* (A *Pedare* or A *Pedlare*), revolut, negociator.” *Peoddare* is found as early as Ancrén Riwe; cp. Herrtage’s note in Catholicon. Levins has “a *Pedder*, circutor”. Tusser has “packsaddle and *ped*” which is a kind of basket. Tusser, No. 17, v. 5, p. 36.

**Pedlers**. Pref. 61. For early use see Catholicon forms of preceding word. Palsgrave, Cotgrave, and Minshew all have *Pedlar*. Cp. also Herrtage’s note to *Pedder* in Catholicon.

**Peeles**, Bakers long peels. 25. “Baker’s shovel with a flat disk at the end.” N.E.D. O.F. *pele*; cp. “Patina, a *Peele*”, fifteenth-century Lat.-Engl. Vocab., W.W. 600. 46. On the other hand Levins has “A *Peele*, pala, scalmus”, 59. 21.

**Penknyues**. 40. This word is found in the fifteenth-century *Nominale* W.W. 682. 21, “Artavus a *penknyfe*.”

**Pennours**, Inke hornes and. 4. “Pen cases.” Catholicon has “a *Penner* and a *nynkehorne*; calamarium”. The word interprets *pennarium* in the fifteenth-century Glossaries; *Pennere*, W.W. 601. 34, and *pener*, *ibid.*, 682. 15. In the latter case, the word immediately preceding is *a horne*, and that which follows, *ynke*, which shows the same verbal association as in our text. Palsgrave has “*Penner* and *ynkehorne*—escriptoire”.

**Pincases**. 40. Levins has “A *Pincase*, acicularium”, 36. 47. Palsgrave has “*Pyncase*—esplinguette”. Cotgrave has “Tabouret—a pin-pillow or *pincase*”.

**Pinsons**—Fyles. 35. Palsgrave, “*Pynsons* of yrone—estricquoyres.”

**Pitpat**, to tale and retale for money, *pitpat*. Pref. 16. Ready money.

**Pockes** for Hogs. 47. Palsgrave, “*Poke* or bagge.” The expression in the text is one of Newbery’s jokes, and is a reference to “buieing or selling a pig in a *poke*”, which phrase occurs Tusser, No. 16, v. 3, p. 34.

**Point**. 10. Palsgrave has “*Poynt* for one’s hose—esguillete”; Cotgrave has “Esguillete to truss the *points*—Esguillette a point—Esguillette de souliers. The straps.” Also “A *point* for the hose—Esguillette”.

**Pomaunders**. 40. A ball of scent, originally an “apple of amber”, but afterwards applied to any utensil in which perfumes were carried about the person. Cp. Tymms in Bury W. and I., p. 259. On p. 145 *ibid.*, in the will of Agnes Hals of Bury, 1554, mention is made of a “*pomander* of gold”. Levins has “A *Pomander* diapasma”, 80. 13. Palsgrave, “*Pommaundre* to smell to.”

**Possenets**. 21. A small pot or skillet. The word with slight

- variations of spelling occurs six times in the fifteenth-century Glossaries. Cp. "ursiolus a *posnet*", W.W. 724. 36. Cp. also Bury W. and I., p. 151, "one *postnet* to seath meat in," Will of Andrew Cranewise, 1558. Prompt. has "*Posnet*, urcius, urciolus". Levins has "*Postnet*, urceolus", 87. 20. Palsgrave, "*Posnet*, a lytel potte"; Baret, cit. Wheatley, Manipulus, p. 323, "A *posnet*, or sekllit, chytra."
- Pottels.** 29. Two-quart measure. The fifteenth-century Glossaries have *potel laguncula*, W.W. 591. 20, and the same word interprets *potella*, ibid., 604. 26. Cp. also the Will of John Baret of Bury, 1463, "a *potel* pot," W. and I., p. 23; also ibid., p. 97, "a quart pott of pewter or of a pottell," will of Anne Baret, 1504. Tusser, "Thencease of a *pottle*," No. 21, v. 12, p. 57. Palsgrave, "*Pottell* measure—quarte," Cotgrave, "A *Pottle*—Measure, contenant deux quarts Anglois."
- Pottlers.** Pref. 52. Catholicon, "*Pulter* Auigerulus." Levins has "*Poulter* auarius", 76. 16; Tusser, *Pulter*, No. 21. 9, p. 56; Palsgrave, "*Pulter*—povllaillier"; Cotgrave, "*Poulter* Poullaillier, triballeur."
- Pooyes, Pulpets and.** 64.
- Powle and pyll.** Pref. 34. Levins has "To *Poule* by bribes, depeculari", 218. 21.
- Powles and pylls**, such as p. and p. Pres. Pl. vb. 66.
- Pulpets** and pooyes. 64. Palsgrave has "*Pulpyt* to preche in—pulpitre"; but Cotgrave under Poul-pitre has "A Lectern (high) Desk, or *Pulpit*"; also a press for books to stand in; also a Stage, or part of a Theatre wherein Players act". In our text the word may mean either a desk, or a bookshelf.
- Pursers**, Bag-makers, "purse-makers." Pref. 71. "A *purser*, bursarius," Catholicon. Palsgrave, "*Purser*—boursier."
- Pyll, powle and.** Pref. 34.
- Quernes.** *Querne* stockes. 30. "A *Querne* mola manualis; a *Querne staffe* molucrum," Catholicon.
- Rackets.** 25. Levins has "A *Racket* reticulum", 37. 34; Minsheu, "A *rachet* or *racket*, reticulum."
- Rax=Racks.** 57. Rhymes with wax and flax. Levins has "a *Racke* for a crosbowe, harpax", 5. 16, and "a *Racke* for fodder, persepe", 5. 18.
- Rayles.** 12. "A kind of garment." O.E. *brægl*. A fifteenth-century Lat.-Engl. Vocab. has "Reticulum, a calle, a *rayle* or *rayne*," W.W. 607. 45 and 46; Cooper, under *Reticulum*, has "a coyfe or calle to weare on the head". Agnes Hals of Bury, in 1554, leaves in her will—"to Elizabeth



Sparke Wedow—oon of my night *railes*," and to "Mother Huntman, a new *rayle*"; cp. Bury W. and I., pp. 146-7. Cotgrave has "a worn aus *raile*, Pignon"; Levins has "A *Rayl* for a woman, amictorium", 198. 37; and Palsgrave, "*Rayle* for a woman's necke." Huloet has same entry as Levins; cp. Wheatley's note, Manipulus, p. 329.

**Raynes.** 8. Cloth of *Rennes*. Cp. "peyre of schetes of *Reynes*" in will of Lady Alice West, 139, E. E. W., p. 4. 16; cp. also Furnivall's note in Glossary, *ibid*.

**Rocks**, whorles, spindelles and. 18. "Distaff." "A *Rokke* (or a distafe), colus," Catholicon. Palsgrave has "*Rocke*, to spyne with, quenouille".

**Rolling pinnes.** 48. Cotgrave, "*Rolling pinne* raileau."

**Ropers.** Pref. 73. "Rope makers." "A *Raper*, cordator," Catholicon. (Northern form). Levins has "A *Roper*, restio", 76. 25. Palsgrave, "*Roper*, a rope maker, cordier"; Baret, *cit*. Wheatley, Manipulus, p. 333, "A *roper*, he that hangeth himself, restio."

**Rowles** for past. 25. Same as *Rolling pinnes*.

**Route**, the ruflyng. Pref. 108. Levins has "A *Route* of men, caterua, turba", 228. 24.

**Safegardes.** 12. A kind of over-mantle. Levins has merely "A *Saugarde*, securitas, tutamen", 30. 42. Cotgrave has "A woman's safegard—*Surcot*", and under the latter—"an upper kirtle, or garment worn over a kirtle."

**Saultes**, spoones and trenchers. "Salt cellars." 19. "Salt boxes, dishes, or cellars." Agnes Hals of Bury (1554) bequeaths "my best syluer *salt* with a cover", &c., Bury W. and I., p. 144, and in the same will occurs "the seid gilt *salt* with the cover". Cp. also fifteenth-century Metrical Vocab., W.W. 686. 9, "*salte* parapsis." Further, in Russell's Book of Nurture (sixteenth century), Babees Book, p. 130, l. 208, "At the other ende of the table, a *salt* with 2 trenchers sette ye."

**Saulters** and Sopers. Pref. 93. The fifteenth-century Nominale has "a *salter*, salinarius", W.W. 686. 34. Levins has "A *Salter*, salarius", 74. 30. Palsgrave, "*Salter*, grencher, marchand de sel."

**Scant**, nothyng shal be s. Pref. 50. "Lacking." Levins, "*scant*, rarus, carus," 25. 7.

**Scummers.** 23. Palsgrave, "*Scummer*, escumette." Cotgrave, "*Scummer*, Escumeur, escumoir."

**Scuppets** and Payles. 55. Tusser has *skuppat*, p. 38, v. 19. According to Payne and Herrtage's note in the Glossary, the word means "a spade used in draining and making narrow ditches."

**Seles.** See **Collers seles.**

**Seg.** 53. Reeds, sedge, probably for thatching.

**Sheres** for Sheremen. 50. "Shears or scissors." *Catholicon* has—"a pare of *Scheres*, forfex."

**Shoone.** 56. "Shoes." Weak pl. form.

**Simmels** and bunnes. 31. A kind of cake. The word with various spellings is common in the fifteenth-century Glossaries, e.g. "*artocopus symnelle*", W.W. 658. 1; "*Ortocopus a Symenel*," *ibid.* 599. 28, &c. Palsgrave, "*Symnell brede*."

**Skeps.** 28. Kind of basket. "And into *skeppes* newe hem haste as blyve," *Pallad.* on *Husbondrie*, 190. 105. "A *Skepe*, canistrum, cofinus," *Catholicon*. See *Herrtage's* note on the word, p. 341. *Levins* has "A *Skeppe*, a measure for corne", 70. 5. In his enumeration of stable furniture *Tusser* has "A pitchfork, a doong fork, seeue, *skep*, and a bin", No. 17, v. 3, p. 35.

**Sleads**, baskets and. Pref. 100. "Traha, a *sled*," fifteenth-century *Nominal*, W.W. 724. 26. *Prompt.*, "*Slede* (instrument) to draw wythe." *Levins* has "a *sledde*, traha", 48. 30. Palsgrave, "*Slede* to drawe a thyng upon."

**Slops**, makers of. Pref. 73. Used in various senses. *Levins*, "A *sloppe*, lumbare," 169. 6. Palsgrave, "*Sloppe*, a night gowne." *Cotgrave* has "A *Sloppe*, Haut de chausses", also "Wide *sloppes*, quere guerses", and under the latter, "Wide *slops* or Gallogaskins, great Gascon or Spanish hose."

**Sowse**, trim tubbes for. 22. Some kind of stewed meat; cp. "*sowse succidium*", in the fifteenth-century *Lat.-Engl. Vocab.*, W.W. 614. 20. *Sowse* also occurs in *Catholicon* with the same meaning. According to *Herrtage* in his note on the word (*Catholicon*, p. 350) *Souse* was the "technical name for the pickled feet and ears of a pig". He notes further that a "clark of the *sowce-tub*" is mentioned in *Nichol's Progress* of Q. Elizabeth, 1. 137. Cp. *Tusser's* lines:—

Thy measeled bacon, hog, sow, or thy bore,  
Shut vp for to heale, for infecting thy store:  
Or kill it for bacon, or *sowce* it to sell,  
For Flemming, that loues it so deintily well.

Tusser, No. 12, v. 37, p. 52.

**Stoppels**, wickers and. 29. "Stopper for bottle." *Levins*, "*Stoppel*, obstructorium," 57. 10, and *Stopple*, 124. 39 and 170. 12, in the latter place = epistomium. Palsgrave, "*Stoppell* of a botell, estoupyal."

**Suckets** and **Sirrups**. 37. Levins, "*Sucket*, spice, succus," 93. 26; Cotgrave, "*Carbassat*, wet *sucket*," cit. Wheatley, *Manipulus*, p. 347. Also "*Sucket*, Sorte de confiture, ou dragée, a wet *sucket* made of (white) pompion sliced, *Carbasset*."

**Sumners**, **Scriueners** and. Pref. 76. "*Hic sitarius*, a *sumner*," Pictorial Vocab., W.W. 781. 14. Cotgrave, "*A Sumner*; *Appariteur*."

**Tabrets**. 49. "Kind of small drum." Cotgrave has "*Tabor* (or *Tabret*), *Tabour*, *Tabourin*, *bedon*, *tabourinet*, *tabouresse*, *tambour*".

**Tappes**, makers of. Pref. 85. Levins has "*Tappe*, *fistulum*, *epistomium*", 27. 11.

**Testers**. 14. "Part of a bed." Levins, "*Tester*, *canopus*," 73. 18; Palsgrave, "*Testar* for a bedde—dossier"; Cotgrave, "a beds *teaster*, *ciel*, a round *teaster*, *pavillon d'un lic*."

**Toothpickers**. 40. Cotgrave has "*A tooth-picker*, *Cure-dent*", also "*Cure-oreille*, *ear-picker*".

**Tramels**, **treuets** and. 24. "*Tramellum*, a traysus, vel quoddam genus retis, a *tramayle*," Lat.-Engl. Vocab., fifteenth century, W.W. 617. 17, 18. Cp. also Will of Sir R. Cooke, Bury W. and I., p. 130, "the *tramel*y in the chimney." Tymms, p. 257, defines as "a moveable iron bar over the fire to hang pots on".

**Trunkes** for **Eles**. 52. *Catholicon* has "a *Trunke*, *gurgustum*". See Wheatley's note, "*Trunking*" in Whitby dialect, is lobster and crab catching with trunk-shaped framings of wand work covered with netting, &c. Prompt. has "*nassa*, *Trunke*", and the former, according to Baret, is a "wale or bowe net to take fish". Palsgrave has "*Trunke* for *fysse*—*boutique* a poisson, *nacelle*".

**Tumbrelles**. 66. "*Tutibarium*, a *tumbrell*," Lat.-Engl. Vocab., fifteenth century, W.W. 618. 17. "Plough, *tumbrel*, cart, waggon, and waine," Tusser, No. 16, v. 7, p. 35. Palsgrave, "*Tumrell* cart, *tumbreau*."

**Tricks**, **chaffers**, **lauers**, **towels** and **fine t**. 21. The adj. *trick*, "clean, neat, tidy," &c., occurs in Tusser. Cotgrave has "to *trick* up, *orn*er, *ajolier*, *ajoliver*, *paver*, *attiffer*", &c.

**Tunder boxes**. 54. "*Tinder box*." Palsgrave, "*Tunder boxe*, *boytte* de fusil. *Tunder*, to lyght a *matche*."

**Valances**. 16. "*Adobyll valaunce*," Bury W. and I., p. 82, 1493. Cotgrave, "The *valance* (of a bed), *Les pendons d'un lic*."

**Vardyngales**. 12. Cotgrave has "*A vardingale*, *Vertrigalle*, *vertugadin*, *hausse-plier*, *hoche-plier*". Under "*Hause-eul*" he has "*A French*



*Vardingale*, or (more properly) the kind of roll used by such women as wear no Vardingales". "Hause-pleie, A *Vardingale* (termed so by Citizens wives)."

**Vyalles.** 49. Levins, "A *Viall*, phiola," 13. 15. Palsgrave, "*Vyall*, a glasse—fiolle."

**Wantels** for packes. 45. A rope or strap for fastening a pack to a horse. Cp. "my best pack sadel withe a new *wante*, and *wantyrop* with the best girt", &c., Bury W. and I., p. 155, 1569. Cp. also Tusser's Husbandry, No. 17, v. 5, p. 36, "A panel and *wantey*, pack-saddle and ped."

**Warbraces.** 32. Originally "*warde brace*". See this word, glossing *brachiale* in Lat.-Engl. Vocab., fifteenth century, W.W. 568. 36.

**Wast cotes.** 12.

**Wasse**=was. 61. Rhymes with glasse, passe.

**Wickers**, and stoppels. 29. "Baskets." Catholicon, "a *Wicker*, vitiligo, vimen, vitulamen," &c. "Basket of *wickers*" occurs Paston Letters (ann. 1459). See Wheatley's note. Levins, "A *Wicker*, vimen," 77. 26.

**Wimbils**, Chyselles and. 43. "An auger." Cp. "*Wymbyl* or persowre, terebellum," Prompt.; "A *Wymble*, terebrum," Levins, 132. 3. "Cart ladder and *wimble*, with percer and hod," Tusser, No. 17, v. 6, p. 36.

**Whight.** Pref. 38. The colour. A common sixteenth-century spelling. Frequent in Spenser, occurs also in Tusser, cp. No. 15, v. 12, p. 31.

**Wroottyng**, Rynges for. 47. Levins, "to *Wroote*, vertere, depopulari," 178. 36.

# A booke in Englysh

metre, of the great Marchaunt man called  
*Dives Pragmaticus*, very preaty for children  
to rede: Wherby they may the bet-  
ter, and moze readyer, rede and  
Wryte Wares and Imple-  
mentes, in this Worlde  
contayned.

*Deut. 23. Leuit. 19.*

¶ When thou sellest ought vnto thy neighbour  
or byest any thyng of him: deceaue not, nor  
oppresse him, &c.



## Imprinted at Lon

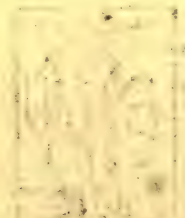
don in Aldersgate strete, by Alexander  
Lacy, dwelling beside the Well,  
The. xxiij. of Aprill, 1563.

# Abraham Lincoln

in the year of the great American war  
I was born in a poor family  
in the State of Kentucky, my father the late  
James Lincoln, who was a  
farmer and a soldier  
in the American Revolution  
and the War of 1812.

March 12, 1809

I was born in a poor family  
in the State of Kentucky, my father the late  
James Lincoln, who was a  
farmer and a soldier  
in the American Revolution  
and the War of 1812.



## Emancipation Proclamation

By Executive Order, January 31, 1863  
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby  
proclaim, that all persons held as slaves within the  
territories or States, where the laws of the United States  
shall not be sustained, are henceforth free.



# THE PREFACE



**G**OD the great geuer, of vertue and grace,  
 Hath planted man here, but for a space:  
 To liue and to learne, by his vocation,  
 To serue God and man, by their ordination.  
 To bye and to sel, accordyng to truch,  
 Whether it be in age or in yowth:  
 Some for to trauayle, or to labour with toles,  
 And some al their lyfe, to studie in scolles.  
 Some by diuinitie doeth honour attayne,  
 To be chief of the clergie, in learnyng to raigne:  
 And some to the law, as grace doeth them call,  
 And some to god sciences, as most vnto fall.

As I haue my chaunce now, a Marchaunt to bee,  
 To al the whole world, to bond men and free:  
 To credit or lend, from this day to that,  
 To tale and retale, for money pit pat.  
 To heare now my name, you wyl be glad,  
 And that shal you know, both mery and sad:  
 My name is truely, *Dives Pragmaticus*,  
 A man rich and busy, with thynges *Mundus*.  
 For stone, pearle, or gold, and al kyndes of ware,  
 None vpon earth, with me can cumpare:  
 Myne occuppeng is, by sea and by land,  
 As you shal hereafter well vnderstand.  
 Al Christen and Heathen, of my marchaundpse bye,  
 And I agayne of theirs, or els I should lye:  
 Now truely for to bye, and truly to sell,  
 Is a god thyng (as I haue heard tell)  
 If it be vled accordyng to ryght,  
 Both God and man, in it doeth delyght.  
 But false weightes and measures be execrable,  
 And to the occuppers most dampnable:  
 Also Asury and Simonie, be thynges as yll,  
 And al that the people doeth powle and pyll.  
 And as I haue heard tell by ppedication,  
 That ertoxion is as great abhominacion:  
 As all men doe know, as well as doe I,  
 Whight from blacke, to lyue or to dy.  
 Therefore god reader, marke well in mynd,  
 Who hath of me neede, as foloweth in kynd:

A. y.

And

## OR DECLARATION.

And I neede of them, money to catch,  
Now come who that wyll, I haue to dispatch.

45 Pope, Legates, oꝛ Cardinalles, of me may haue,  
Wares foꝛ their monney, fine pleasaunt and bzaue:  
Byshoppes, Deanes, and Doctors, of me may speede,  
Priestes, Clarkes, and Sertens, of al that they neede.  
Pea, Emperours and kynges, oꝛ Quænes in degre,  
Dukes, Carles, and Lordes, wyll send vnto me:  
50 Barons, knyghtes, and Squyers, that wares doeth want,  
Gentylmen and Yeomen, nothyng shal be scant.  
Husband men, and Craftes men, as you shal heare,  
Must come oꝛ els send, to my shop foꝛ geare:  
Al occupacions to me must resort,

To buy and then sell, to others counfort.

55 Al Bꝛewers, Bakers, Butchers and Cokes,  
Al Wynters, Stacioners, and sellers of bookes:  
Al Poulters, and Pedders, that ryde day and nyght,  
Al Farmours and owners, that in money delyght.

60 Al Poticaries, Grocers, to me wyll enclpe,  
Al Tapsters, Wintners, that selleth good wyne:  
Al Haberdashers, Pedlers, and makers of pinnes,  
Al true Hostellers, and keepers of Innes.

65 Al Websters, Trauers, Shere-men and Fullers,  
Al Carders, Spinners, and shepeskin pullers:

Al Dyers, Drapers, and Mercers lyke wyse,  
Al Sylkemen, and Semesters, that I can deuysse.

Al Boynderers, Tapers, Quylters and Linners,  
Al Upholsters, Bokers, Furriers and Skinners:

70 Al Gold Smythes, Copper Smythes, fine oꝛ playne,  
Al Blacke smithes, Blade smithes, and Glouers certaine.

Al Bag makers, Purfers, and turners of tops,  
Al women hosiers, and makers of slops:

Al Coller makers, Ropers, and Turners of dyshes,  
Al makers of Nets, and catchers of Fyshes.

75 Al Pewtererers, Tynkers, Glasiers, and Plummers,  
Al Lawyers, Proctours, Scribeuers, and Sumners:

Al Grauers, Caruers, and Paincers of clothes,  
Al Dice makers, Carde players, and swearers of othes.

80 Al Armourers, Furbushers, and Cutlers also,  
Al Costard mongers, that by the way go:



## THE PREFACE

Al Barbours, Toth drawers, and Fetherbed dryuers,  
 Al Collyers, Wood massers, and good Billit clyuers.  
 Al Mylners, Maultsters, and Founders of belles,  
 Al Brasiers, Potters, and makers of welles:  
 Al Sadlers, Sawyers, and makers of tappes, 85  
 Al makers and dressers of hats, hodes, and cappes.  
 Al makers of pattens, and lanthornes for lyghts,  
 Al Bellowes bottels, and cases for myghts:  
 Al Cherurgiens, Whisiciens, that visitteth the sicke,  
 Al makers of lime, of tyle, and of bricke. 90  
 Al Diggers, that occupieth shouels, mattockes and rakes,  
 Al Reapers, and Mowers, of coyne and of brakes:  
 Al Saulsters, and Sopers, in Citie and Towne,  
 Al Carpars and Carters, that dryue vp and downe.  
 Al Cowpers, and Curriars, and Tanners of leather, 95  
 Al Shoe makers, and Coblers, that worke for al weather:  
 Al Fre masons, Bricke layers, and daubers of walles,  
 Al Carpenters, Joyners, and makers of balles.  
 Al Bowyers, Fletchers, and makers of heads,  
 Al makers of Hornes, maundes, baskets and sleads:  
 Al makers of Glasses, and workers with syer, 100  
 Al makers of Pastes, and drawers of wyer.  
 Al makers of Combes, and forgers of lyes,  
 Al Spectacle makers, for dim sighted eyes:  
 Al Maisters of ships, and Mariners bolde, 105  
 Al Captaynes, and soldiours, that kepeth any hold.  
 Al maisters of Musicke, and Juglers stout,  
 Al Players and Minstrelles, and the rusyng rout:  
 Al occupacions, now vnder the Sunne,  
 For to be brieve, with me haue to done: 110  
 And that shall you know, perfectly and true,  
 By readyng this booke, as here after doeth ensue.

And thus endeth the declaration, of the great Para-  
 chaunt of the world: called *Diues Pragmaticus*.

Where foloweth the booke, and his calling of people to  
 sale of his marchaundyse: with a rehearfall of  
 part of his wares by name.

A. iij.

What



## THE NAMES OF

- 1 **W**hat lacke ye sir, what seke you, what wyll you bye?  
Come hether to me, loke what you can spee:  
I haue to sell of all thynges vnder the Skye  
What lacke you my masters: Come hether to me.
- 2 **I** haue to sell bookes, for men of Deuynne,  
And bookes of all lawes, most pleasaunt and fyne:  
Of al Artes and Storpes, as men wyll enclypne,  
What lacke you Gentyلمان: Come hether to me.
- 3 **I** haue all the holy Doctours, and other wryters graue,  
Bookes of all languages, here may you haue:  
Fables and balades, sad mery and brane,  
What is it that you lacke: come hether to me.
- 4 **I** haue inke paper and penne, to lode with a barge,  
Inke hornes, and pennours, fine smalle and large:  
Primers and a b c es, and bookes of smalle charge,  
What lacke you Scollers: come hether to me.
- 5 **W**hat lacke you god people: come hether saye mayde,  
What bye you what seke you: speake, be not affrayde:  
Here is to be bought, all thynges to be sayde,  
Both for high and low, come hether to me.
- 6 **I** haue wares for Emperours, King, Quenes & Dukes,  
As Stone, Pearle, and Gold, wrought of al sutes:  
Damaske, Silke, Satten, and fine Meluet of Lukes,  
What lacke you, what bye you: come hether to me.
- 7 **I** haue fine Purple, Scarlet, and cloth of grayne,  
French hood, caps, hats, from Venice and Spayne:  
Fine head band, necke band, from Flaunders & Millayne,  
What lacke you Madame: come hether to me.
- 8 **F**ine Raynes, fine Camericke, I haue here to sell,  
Fyne Labone, fine Holland, of a marke an ell:  
Fyne Lockeram, fine Canuas, and fustien of Papell,  
What lacke you mistris: Come hether to me.

I haue

## ALL KYND OF VVARES.

**I** haue billemennt<sup>s</sup>, bracelet<sup>s</sup>, fine gyrdels and rynges,  
 Swches, bwoches, and fine aglets for rynges:  
 Triangles, hookes, claspes, with many gay thinges,  
 What lacke you gentleman: come hether to me.

9

**I** haue pinnes, point<sup>s</sup>, laces, of gold silke and thred,  
 For all people to weare, what law doeth betyd:  
 My shop is so large, nothyng can be hpd,  
 What lacke you good people: come hether to me.

10

**I** haue fine golwnes, clokcs, sack<sup>t</sup>, and coates,  
 Fyne iurkins, dublet<sup>s</sup>, and hosen without moates:  
 Fyne daggers, and knyues, bag<sup>s</sup> purses for grotes,  
 What lacke you my friend: come hether to me.

11

**I** haue fine petticotes, byrtel<sup>s</sup> and cassock<sup>s</sup>,  
 Wast cotes, safegardes, bardyngales and frock<sup>s</sup>:  
 Fyne muslers, and rayles, fine shyrtcs and smock<sup>s</sup>,  
 What lacke you gentyl woman: come hether to me.

12

**I** haue partlet<sup>s</sup> fillet<sup>s</sup>, fruntlet<sup>s</sup> and fleurs,  
 Fyne naphyns, pastclothes, and gibbet<sup>s</sup> for theues:  
 Spylke basket<sup>s</sup>, fine maundes, and preaty Boxe hæues,  
 What by you good woman: Come hether to me.

13

**I** haue fine Estrich fethers, white blew blacke and red<sup>s</sup>,  
 Bolsters and pyllowes of Downe, to lay vnder mens head<sup>s</sup>:  
 Fyne testers, curteynes, and fine carued bed<sup>s</sup>:  
 What seeke you, what lacke you: Come hether to me.

14

**I** haue Couerlet<sup>s</sup> of Arras, and fine Tapistrie woike,  
 Of all sort<sup>s</sup> and culloures, byght sad and durke:  
 Stayned clothes and Images, from the great Turke,  
 What lacke you my friend: Come hether to me.

15

**I** haue Inkyll, Crewell, and gay Valances fine,  
 Pannes to warme bed<sup>s</sup>, with gyfte corde and lynce:  
 The money is your owne, and the ware is myne,  
 Come se<sup>e</sup> so, your loue, or come bye of me.

16

A. liij.

I haue



## THE NAMES OF

- 17 **I** haue fine Cubbords, Countours, and fine table boards,  
 Joynd formes, stools, and tressels, buiklers and swords:  
 Lokes Unions and Carlyke, cotes Millions and Gourds,  
**W**hat lacke you good wyues: Come hether to me.
- 18 **I** haue to sell Carpets, chesses, coffers and locks,  
 Presses and keyes, whozles spindelles and rocks:  
 Pyg Cose and Capons, Hennes Chickens and Cocks,  
**W**hat wares doe you lacke: come hether to me.
- 19 **I** haue table clothes fine, and napkins great and small,  
 Fyne Saultes, spones and trenchers, for parlour and hall  
 Fyne Wapers with stozes, to naple on a wall,  
**W**hat lacke you mistris: Come hether to me.
- 20 **I** haue Basons, Cwers, of Tin Pewter and Glasse,  
 Great vessels of Copper, fine lattin and brasse:  
 Both pots pannes and kettel, such as neuer was,  
**W**hat lacke you sir, what bye you: come hether to me.
- 21 **I** haue platters dyshes, saluers and candlestick,  
 Chaffers, lauwers, towels, and fine trick:  
 Dossenets fryeng pannes, and fine puddyng pyck,  
**W**hat is it that you seeke: come hether to me.
- 22 **I** haue of all thynges plenty, to furnysh a house,  
 Racks for cheese, and trappes for a House:  
 Fyne pannes for mylke, and trim tubbes for sowse,  
 Fyyst cheape, and then bye, come hether to me.
- 23 **I** haue Labels, Scummers, Aundyrons and spits,  
 Dippyng pannes, pot hookes, ould Cats and Kits:  
 And preaty fine dog, without fleas or nits,  
**W**hat lacke you my friend: come hether to me.
- 24 **I** haue fier pannes, fier fork, tong, trenet & framels,  
 Rost yrons, flesh hookes, and buckets for welles:  
 Troughes, trayses, flaskets, mortars and pestels,  
**W**hat lacke you good mother: come hether to me.

**I haue**



## ALL KYND OF VVARES.

**I** haue Racket?, Balles, and all sort? of ræles, 25  
 M ull card?, Combes, and fine spinnyng wheeles:  
 Kowles for past, and for Bakers long pæles,  
 I haue for your mynd, come hether to me.

**I** haue fine Cearces, boultel? and flower, 26  
 Long poales and crotches, to buyld vp a Bower:  
 Lyme sand and stone, to make with a Tower,  
 What lacke you my masters: come hether to me.

**I** haue fine mould? for Cokes, and fine cuttyng knyues, 27  
 Ares for Butchers, and fine glasses for wyues:  
 Medecines for Kat? to shorten their lynes,  
 What lacke you what bye you: Come hether to me.

**I** haue Fannes forkes and flayles, short and long rakes 28  
 Skep? bushel? and perkes, hardel? and stakes:  
 Beltes, bætyl? and wedges, that god billit? makes,  
 What lacke you good housebandes: Come hether to me,

**I** haue to sell water cannes, bolwet? and bottells, 29  
 Shouels, mattock? and Houle spades, wickers & stoppels:  
 Tankardes and measures, of pynt? quarts and pottells,  
 Come see for your loue, and bye for your moneye.

**I** haue leades for Dyers, fine Limbeck? and stylls, 30  
 Quernes and querne stockes, and great stones for mylles,  
 Halberd?, Polares, Club?, and forest bylles,  
 What is it that you lacke: Come hether to me.

**I** haue Wyne Ale Bære & Syder, sinnell? and bunnies, 31  
 Cakes loaves and crackenel?, tub? barrel? and tunnes:  
 Harcabushes, Halfehakes, and all sortes of Gunnes,  
 What ware doe you lacke: Come hether to me.

**I** haue to sell Gun powder, match and gun stone, 32  
 Long bowes, Crosse bowes, and all that to them gone:  
 Warbraces, shotyng gloues, and rod? of Whales bone,  
 What lacke you yong men: Come hether to me.

B. 1.

**I** haue

## THE NAMES OF

- 33 I haue Speares Wykes Janelins, and Irish Dartes;  
Spokes Pauelles Whēles, and Arreltrēs for Cartes;  
Whippes and whipstockes, and cases for Fartes,  
What lacke you sayre maydes : come hether to me.
- 34 I haue Plowes plow trace, Horſe Harnis and Harowes  
Packe ſaddel, Collers Seles, and Whēle barrowes:  
Byrd lime and lime twig, for wyld ſowle and Sparrowes  
What doe you lacke friend : come hether to me.
- 35 I haue to ſell Pinſons Fyles, Hammers and Sawes,  
Horſe ſhone Payles Halters, and fine thinges of ſtraues:  
Curdes Cheeſe and Creame, and little Calues malues,  
What doe you lacke, what bye you : come hether to me.
- 36 I haue all kynd of victual, as well fleſh as fiſh,  
Wyke Butter Egge, and one principall diſh:  
Called fine laced mutton, or what you can wiſh,  
What lacke you what ſeke you : come hether to me.
- 37 I haue Sucket, Sirrup, Grene ginger and Marmalade,  
Biſkit, Cumfect, and Cara wayes, as fine as can be made:  
As for Poticary and Grocery, I haue all that trade,  
You ſhall ſe of all thynges, come hether to me.
- 38 As Figge Almond, Rayzens, Long pepper and Graynes,  
Dates Prunes & Putnegge, and good ſpice for your Braynes  
I haue all thinges cōmfortable, for the backe and baynes,  
What doe you lacke ſir : come hether to me.
- 39 I haue fine Triacle of Genes, the plague to preuent,  
Fyne Waters fine Dyles, of odour excellent:  
Fyne Gummes and Perfumes, as ener was ſpent,  
What lacke you Gentleman : come hether to me.
- 40 I haue fine Pomanders, fine Tothpikers & Whistles,  
Pincaſes Penknives, fine Bruſhes of bristles:  
Great Rozes for Hogge, and for Cunnies tough Thistles,  
What doe you want what lacke ye : come hether to me.

I haue



## ALL KYND OF VVARES!

**I** haue Lye pot? Combes, and fine coloured heare,  
Muske Ciuit and Camphere,, with other swete geare:  
I haue for your purpose, I pray you come neare,  
What is it that you lacke : come hether to me. 41

**I** haue fine powder to make you sleape,  
Fyne Sythes and Sicles, for them that can reape:  
Of Gryndstones and Whetstones, I haue a great heape,  
What lacke you honest man : come hether to me. 42

**I** haue here to sell, fine Pædel? and Thimbels,  
Payle pearlers small pod?, Chyselles and Wimbils:  
Blades, and for Weauers : fine Shuttel? and Wembills,  
What doe you lacke friend : come hether to me. 43

**F**or Wolcat? and Wezels, I haue trappes and snares,  
Fyne hoznes for Hunters, and Houndes for Hares:  
Fyne Bugles for Gentylmen, and Hozses for Pares,  
What lacke you sir, what bye you : come hether to me. 44

**I** haue Harnesse Helmete Payle cotes and Jackes,  
Gyrt webbes and Gyrtes, Sackcloth and Sackes:  
Banyers for Bedders, and wantels for packes,  
What lacke you what bye you : come hether to me. 45

**I** haue all thynges for Barbours, Cases kniues & flours  
For Players and Drummers, garments and bysours:  
Cock? combes and hodd?, and gay cotes for Disours,  
What lacke you my masters : come hether to me. 46

**I** haue Haukes lures, Key thonges and Clogs,  
Leames Collers Cupples, and chaynes for Dogs:  
Kynge for wrottyng, and Pockes for Hogs,  
What lacke you god wyues : come hether to me. 47

**I** haue Rolling pinnes Battildors washboul? & Brome,  
Wylde beastes and Puppets, set from beyond Rome:  
Fyne gay & straunge Garlandes, for Wyde & Wyde grome  
What lacke you fayre maydens : come hether to me. 48

W. y.

I haue



## THE NAMES OF

- 49 **I** haue Harpes, Lutes, Wyalles, Tabret, and Wyppes,  
Shouellers, Cranes, Pecoock, Magtayles, and Synpes:  
Fyne lessons for maydes, to kepe them from stryppes,  
What is it that you lacke? Come hether to me.
- 50 **I** haue Wydels, Saddels, Styrops, and Trappers,  
Sheres for Sheremen, for Taylours, and Cappers:  
Byt, Snaffles, and Spurres, and also bell clappers,  
What doe you lacke sir? Come hether to me.
- 51 **I** haue all instruments, that Cherurgiens doe vse,  
To graue or to carue, new fet from the Jewes:  
If ye knew what I haue, you wold wonder and muse,  
What doe you lacke? Come hether to me.
- 52 **I** haue Ships for the sea, Boates, Barges, and Ræles,  
Fysh hookes, and Net, and great trunks for Cles:  
Salues for all sores, and for ould humbled hæles,  
What seke you, what bye you? Come hether to me.
- 53 **I** haue Timber, Tyle, Bricke, Straw, Seg, and Ræde  
Great plenty of grayne, and all kynd of læde:  
Loke what you lacke, of me you shall surely spæde,  
Why be you so straunge? Come hether to me.
- 54 **I** haue Staples, Barres, Hookes, Wynges, and Latches,  
Fyne Stæle, and Flint, Tunder bores, and Datches:  
Pattrelles and Pales, without pæces or patches,  
What doe you lacke sir? Come hether to me.
- 55 **I** haue Fullyng myl, Dyle myl, Wynd myl and sayles  
Hopes, Wydes, Lether, Jet, Scuppets, and Payles:  
Lampe blacke for Curryers, Claspes, Cyes, and Payles,  
What lacke you, what bye you? Come hether to me.
- 56 **I** haue here to sell Buccles, Alblades, and Lasses,  
Shone Slippers, and Boates, Cables and Palkes:  
Bores for Juglers, and many fine casses,  
What doe you lacke? Come hether to me.

I haue

## ALL KYND OF VVARES.

**I** haue haue foꝛ Hosslers, Ladders and Kar,  
 Fyne Sault Hope and Canbell, Pitch Tar and War:  
 Iron Cole Rozen, Pempe and fine Flar,  
 What lacke you my masters: Come hether to me.

57

**I** haue Ornament, Implements, fit foꝛ the Church,  
 Fyne Rodd foꝛ children, of Wyllow and Burch:  
 If I haue not quicke sale, I shall haue a lurch,  
 What doe you lacke sir: Come hether to me.

58

**M**y Rodd wyll wer seare, within wækes nyne,  
 Bet a thousand I haue, knit by in a lyne:  
 If I sell them not all the soner, the losse wyll be myne,  
 Come masters, come dames, come bye of me.

59

**You** shall vnderstand, that I haue much more,  
 Farmes Houses Wood, and Cattell great stoze:  
 Great Land and Pastour, from thore to thore,  
 What lacke you Gentilmen: Come hether to me.

60

**I** haue Spectacles, made of fine Burrall glasse,  
 And cases from Turkye, that yet neuer sene wasse:  
 Such thinges as I haue, come cheape oꝛ you passe,  
 Loke here foꝛ your loue, come, what will you bye:

61

**I** haue cases foꝛ Crab, foꝛ Creuelles and Cranes,  
 Cases foꝛ Medowes, foꝛ Fal gates and Lanes:  
 Cases foꝛ Curke stoles, and foꝛ Horse manes,  
 What doe you lacke: come hether to me.

62

**I** haue cases foꝛ Castels, foꝛ Stæples and Træs,  
 Cases foꝛ the Wynd, and the weather that fræs:  
 Fyne cases foꝛ Touniges, that neuer agæs,  
 What doe you lacke wyues: come hether to me.

63

**I** haue cases foꝛ Shippes, foꝛ Bulkes and foꝛ Hoyes,  
 Cases foꝛ Belwes, foꝛ Pulpet, and Hopes:  
 Cases foꝛ Grasshoppers, that much corne stroyes,  
 What lacke you what bye you: come hether to me,

64

B. ly.

I haue



## THE NAMES OF

- 65 **I** haue cases for Scotchmen, for them that kepe fennes,  
Cases for Whele barrowes, and for Gose pennies:  
Cases for Canes for Capons and Hennes,  
What doe you lacke now: come hether to me.
- 66 **I** haue cases for Cole rakes, for Tumbrelles and Milles  
Cases for Lime pits, for Mountaynes and Hylles:  
Fyne cases of Hempe, for such as poioles and pylls,  
What is it that you lacke: or what wyll you bye:
- 67 **I** am not able halfe my wares to expresse,  
Senerally by name: I tell you doubtlesse:  
But briezly thus of all thynges, part I confesse,  
Saying what lacke you: come hether to me.
- 68 **C**ome to me all you, that newly begynne,  
And I wyll hould you by, euen by the chinne:  
Though you lese in the first yeare, the next you may winne  
I wyll so be your friend, come hether to me.
- 69 **C**ome to me you, that yet neuer could thryue,  
Fote men and Horse men, that by the way dryue:  
You that with pauerthys dayly wyll stryue,  
Lack no kynd of wares, but come hether to me.
- 70 **T**ake hēde to whome, and where you doe lend,  
Take hēde with whome, and how you doe spend:  
All you that in dēde, your euyl lyues amend,  
Lacke no sortes of wares, but come hether to me.
- 71 **A**lso this shall be now, my next exhortation,  
That you forsake Dice, Cardes, and fornication:  
All ercesse in apparell, and all blasphemation,  
Then lacke no wares, but come hether to me.
- 72 **T**he oulde Proverbe is, kepe the whole from the broken  
By the mouthes of al people, thus haue I spoken:  
Because all Marchauntes and Chapmen, I doe betoken,  
Styll calling what lacke you: come hether to me.

Thus



## ALL KYND OF VVARES.

**T**hus to conclude, no further to clyme,  
With this mery Jest, and poore simple Ryme:  
For Seruauntes and Chyl dren, to passe with the tyme,  
At conuenient leysure, no hurt it wyl be.

73

**H**onest myzth in measure, is a pleasaunt thyng,  
To wryte and to rede well, be gyftes of learnyng:  
Remember this well, all you that be young,  
Exercise vertue, and rule well your tounge.

74

**E**FINIS. (q) Thomas Newbery.







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Newbery, Thomas

A booke of Englysh metre

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